QUALITY OF THE GOODS TO BE IMPROVED

EXPECING TO DO A BIG EXPORT TRADE UNDER

THE BRAZILIAN TREATY. An interesting trade organization has been effected in the last two weeks among the Southern plaid mills, for the ostensible object of obtaining a uniform standard of production and a better representation of the Southern plaids in the markets of the world. Thirty-five of the forty-four Southern plaid mills have formed a stock company, with a capital of \$1,000,000 and power to Of this, \$210,000 has been paid in, and \$360,000 subscribed. Three more mills are under mise to enter the company, and are expected to give their co-operation at an early date. Meetings of representatives of the Southern companies were held in this city, with the final result that the Cone Export and Commission Company was organized, with a commission house opened at No. 86 Leonard-st. The company is said to represent an aggregate capital of n \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000.

Negotiations to form this company were pending for about eight months before it was established. They were conducted by Moses H. Cone, who originated the plan, and who is president of the company and in charge of the commission house here. In explaining the objects of the company, Mr. Cone said yesterday at the outset that the Cone Commission Company wa neither a combination nor a trust in the usual sense of words, but a joint selling agency. He said that he had seen long ago that there were great possibilities in the manufacture of Southern plaids, for Southern were cutting one another's throats, with result that the Southern plaids had sadly deteriorated in quality. The mills were pushing into the markets goods that had less cotton in them than was repre ented, in their efforts to beat each other. It became necessary, therefore, to eradicate this evil in order to increase consumption, and to do this the company had been formed for the purpose of securing a uniform class of production. The company would pay more attention to this than to efforts to raise prices mills in the agreement would sell their plaids only ough the commission house, which would thus have the handling of 75 per cent of the Southern plaid

Mr. Cone continued: "We feel, with the natural advantages for cotton manufacturing that the South has, especially in the production of coarse, heavy goods, that we should be able to do an export trade bearing some portion to our other trade. With an advantag such as we have urder the reciprocity treaty with Brazil of 25 per cent in duties, we ought to be able to export large quantitles of goods to that country. understand that many of the goods which are shipped from England are of a very inferior character in man respects, foreign substances being used in many of , so as to give them weight. We hope, by a tho ough investigation of the matter, to find out as to the goods now used, and we believe, if we are as capable as the Englishmen, we ought to be able to secure large share of the trade from the South American countries. We have actual contracts with mills represent ing 7,694 looms; definite promises from mills repre looms, which gives us a total representa tion of 8,125 looms out of a possible 9,973 looms at present running on plaids."

The following is the full list of mills, which will be represented by this company Ala.—Cottondale-Tuscaloosa Manufacturing Company. Ga.—Augusta-Algemon Mill.

Columbus-Paragon Mills

Columbus—Paragon Mills.
Columbus—Swift Manufacturing Company.
Columbus—Swift Manufacturing Company.
Columbus—Muscogee Manufacturing Company.
Asheville—C. E. Graham Manufacturing Company.
Kimoville—Mount Pleasant Monufacturing Company.
Burlington—J. H. & W. E. Holt.
Public storm—Lawrance S. Holt.

Burlington-Lawrence S. Holt. Burlington-W. E. & J. H. Holt. Burlington-W. L. & E. C. Holt. Burlington-E. M. Holt's Sons. Burlington-The E. M. Holt Plaid Mills. Concord-Odell Manufacturing Company. Cumberland-Cumberland Mills. Flon College-James N. William Williamson & Son Graham-L. B. & L. S. Holt. Graham-Sidney Cotton Mills. Haw River-Thomas M. Holt, McAdensville-McAden Milli High Point-Empire Plaid Mills. Lexington-W. E. Holt. Monbo-Monbo Manufacturing Company. Mountain Island-Mountain Island Mfg. Company Patterson-Gwyn Harper Manufacturing Company. Randleman—Naomi Falis Manufacturing Company. Randleman—Plaidville Manufacturing Company. Rockingham—Pee Dee Manufacturing Company. Rockingham—Roberdell Manufacturing Company. Worthville—Worth Manufacturing Company.

HE KILLED THE HORSE OUT OF SPITE.

Mill Point-Holt, Gant & Holt.

S. C .- Greenville-Huguenot Mil Tenn .- Nashville-Nashville Cotton Mills.

Henry Meyer, thirty-five years old, who was employed by Bauer & Oppenheimer, wholesale butchers, at Fifty-ninth-st. and the Hudson River, as a stable man. applied several times last winter for an increase of wages, but the firm thought he was getting as much a he was worth. On May 4 Meyer again made his and as he became angry when he met with other refusal, he was told that his service not be wanted after that week. At about 11 o'clock that night a horse worth \$200 was found dying in the stable, with a big hole in its forehead. Meyer, who had been in the stable alone, declared that a mare had kicked the borse. The animal died the next morning and a hammer, with blood and hair on it, was found in a closet. Meyer was at once arrested. At his trial In General Sessions it was shown that the horse could hot have been kicked to death. The jury found Meyer guilty of malicious injury to property, and Recorder smyth yesteriay sentenced him to two years and five mouths' imprisonment.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE TWEED RING.

During the reign of William M. Tweed the city paid about 10,000 water meters. They were known as the Navarro meter, and were long agfound to be worthless and were condemned. To-day at 11:30 a. m. they will be sold by Van Tassell & Kearney, auctioneers, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, at the city pipe yard, in East Twenty-fourth-st.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A BUILDER. The disappearance of John C. Turner, a young builder, of No. 190 West One hundredth-st., has pe plexed his wife and his father, Joseph Turner, of No 245 West One-hundred and thirty-fifth-st. Policemen have not been asked to search for the missing man although his relatives have expressed fears that he has met foul play. Young Turner recently began the erection of three houses in Seventy-ninth-st. near Columbus-ave., and was not known to be involved in any business difficulties. He, however, caused the arrest of a walking delegate in the Bricklayers' Union on a charge of attempting to extort money, and the trial of the delegate was set down for May 7. Or Saturday, May 2, Turner left his home, saying that he was going fishing. He did not return to his home, but on the following Monday he met his brother downtown and handed to him \$500. He said he wished to have the money given to his wife, as he had \$2,000 with which to meet his outstanding debts, including the wages of his employes. The same evening he was seen entering the liquor-store at Ninety-eighth-st. and

His relatives were not able to get any trace of him after that night. He failed to appear at the trial of the man whose arrest he had caused, and the delegate was discharged. Members of the Bricklayers' Union have declared that there was no truth in a rumor that Turner had been abducted to prevent him from prose-cuting the delegate.

SHOES NEEDED FOR POOR CHALDREN.

The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children greatly needs at the present time shoes and stockings for all sizes of children between the ages of two and sixteen years. Its stock is entirely exhausted. As nearly 150 children a month pass into and out of its reception rooms who require both shoes and stockings the public can well understand the propriety as well as the necessity of this appeal

The society will send for any such gifts to any place which may be indicated by letter or postal card; or gladly receive and acknowledge the same if left at its office, No. 100 East Twenty-third-st.

ANOTHER REPROOF FOR MR. NICOLL.

Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday sent for the District-Attorney and the coun sel for John M. D. Fanshawe, who was convicted of arson in the Court of General Sessions, and told them that unless they argued the motion for a stay in Fanshawe's case to-day, the temporary stay would be

"I granted a stay for twenty-four hours," said Judge Lawrence. "day before yesterday, and I distinctly said then that I would not grant a longer stay before the dion was argued. Now the counsel have tried to mee a longer stay by indirect methods when I dismotion was argued.

guilty, and unless this case is argued to-morrow morning the stay will be revoked, and if the man is kept in the City Prison, instead of being taken to Sing Sing, it must be upon the responsibility of the District-Attorney and not the court."

STREET-GRABBERS INTERRUPTED.

THE METROPOLITAN CROSSTOWN RAILWAY WILL HAVE TO POSTPONE ITS OPENING.

The Metropolitan Crosstown Railway's attempt treet-grabbing met with inglorious defeat yesterday. Acting on the advice of Corporation Counsel Clark Commissioner Gilroy, of the Department of Public Works, ordered the removal of the company's rails in Greenwich-ave. between Bank-st. and Seventh-ave. and a gang of men carried out the Commissioner's directions without delay. The franchise of the Metropolitan Crosstown Company, as originally by the Common Council, permitted it to lay rails through a number of streets to Washington Squarat Fourth-st., and thence through Macdougal-st. to Waverley Place, to Bank-st., and northerly through Greenwich-ave., Thirteenth-st. and Thirteenth-ave. to West Fourteenth-st. But the route through Waverley Place was too circuitous to suit the ompany, so it decided to lay its tracks in Greenwich-ave, to Bank-st., and then went on southward along the avenue to West Eleventh-st. and Seventhave., where it connected with the tracks of the Broad-

way and Seventh-ave. line. This high-handed business was brought to the attention of the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads by Alderman Morris, and a resolution prepared by Chairman R. M. Morgan was promptly introduced at the Board's meeting of May 16, denouncing the company's street-grabbing propensities and inviting the attention of the Corporation Counsel to the same. This brought the subject also to the notice of Commissioner Gilroy, who instructed General Inspector Nicholas R. O'Connor to investigate it. The General Inspector called on the company's officers to explain their reasons for laying rails in streets where they had no franchi No explanation came from the company, but when Inspector Hirschfield, who represented the Department of Public Works in the recent track-laying, was required to make a report of his neglect in the matter, he brought forward a permit of the Department, deftly worded, giving authority for laying a switch or turnout at the points named, which had been construed to allow the company to put down permanent tracks, forming a junction with the Broadway and seventhave. callroad in West Eleventh-st. Thus, by paying a small annual sum to the other company, the Metra politan Company reached the desired point and saved laying a long stretch of road through Waverley Place

Commissioner Gilroy was greatly disturbed when he found how his Department had been imposed upon, and has begun another investigation to discover who is to blame. He said yesterday that he meant to make it hot for the delinquents, official or otherwise. The Metropolitan Company were intending to have the formal opening of their road to-morrow, but the action of the Corporation Connsel and the Commissioner of Public Works has made necessary an indefinite postponement. The officers will probably now go to work and try to obtain the right to put down their tracks in a legal way.

WHY LEGAL TENDERS WERE PRESENTED.

ASSISTANT-TREASURER ROBERTS EXPLAINS A

POINT CONNECTED WITH GOLD EXPORTS. There were no new engagements of gold for export at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Rumors were circulated in Wall Street that there would be \$2,500,000 shipped by to-morrow's steamers, but investigation showed that there were no indications that more than \$1,500,000 would go, and doubt exists as to whether the mount will reach these figures. Some discussion has been attempted to be started respecting the nature of the Government obligations on which shippers have obtained the gold they have sent abroad on the recent movement. The gold has been surrendered at the Sub-Treasury upon the presentation of any notes or certificates, but about 95 per cent of all the gold taken has been paid for in gold certificates. It happened that on the last lot of \$1,250,000 gold taken early this week, payment was made for \$500,000 to the Sub-Treasury in legal-tender notes—that is, the old "greenbacks," and the Treasury notes of July, 1890, which, while issued for the purchase of silver bullion, are legal-tender in character and call only for coin in their redemption.

Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, in response to inquiries from Dow, Jones & Co., made the following clear explanation of why the \$500,000 legal tenders had been turned in at the Sub-Treasury to secure gold "Gold certificates payable to order to the amount of \$22,020,000, issued by this office, are now affoat and nearly all of these are held by the banks of New-York City. In addition to these, of course these in-stitutions hold large sums of gold certificates payable It is doubtless true that in the case of some banks the supply of this kind of money has drawn upon quite severely in order to meet the ship-ments of gold, amounting to nearly \$50,000,000, since January 1. The old United States notes are always redeemed at this office when presented for redemption in gold coin, as are the new Treasury notes. As is TWO "REGULARS" DEFEATED-GROUND BROKEN cell known, currency is returning just now from the interior in very large sums and the banks are flooded with notes of small denominations. Very large sums are daily deposited here as mutilated, and this process reaches such an extent that it is impossible to count every day the large packages which the banks wish to present. By reason of the great excess just now of small denominations of United States notes some of the banks have presented such notes for gold coin to meet the shipments, and such deposits are received and

adjusted as rapidly as the notes can be counted. " As a matter of fact the old United States notes and and both are redeemable in gold coin, and the only limit which exists is the possibility of handling the volume of notes that may be presented. It is only fair to say, however, that in connection with the shipments of gold probably only about \$1,000,000 or a trifle more of the old United States notes and green-backs has been presented." the new Treasury notes are treated identically alike,

TO ADVANCE COAL PRICES.

The general sales agents of the anthracite coalproducing companies met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel vesterday, both the Western and the Eastern branches of the trade being represented. It was decided to advance prices on next Monday 15 cents a ton. Generally favorable reports were submitted as to the condition and prospects of the industry, and the recent transfer of the tonnage of Coxe Bros. & Co. from the Lehigh Valley to the Reading was not introduced as an element of discord. The coal pro-duction was fixed by the Eastern agents at 3,250,000 tons for June. The following table shows the circular prices of the companies for the dates mentioned:

1891. April. June. #3 50 #3 65 3 60 #3 75 3 15 3 90 3 50 #3 65

THE SENTENCE OF COMMANDER BICKNELL.

The sentence of Lieutenant-Commander George A. Bicknell, of the Navy, for suffering the wooden sloopof-war Galena and the Navy tug Nina "to be stranded, through negligence" at Gay Head on March 13, was made public by Secretary Tracy yesterday. The sentence is the same as was published in The Tribune on May 13, that he be "suspended from rank and duty for one year on waiting orders pay, from May 27, but during that period he will retain his present number in his grade." In other words, he will not be permitted to go on duty, nor to wear his uniform, for one year, and to all vacancies that may occur in his grade above him during the year of suspension his juniors will be promoted above him. It will be recalled that he was the officer detailed to take charge of transferring the Galena from New-York to the Portsmouth Navy Yard to be repaired for another cruise, and that during a dense fog and heavy weather, his vesse' and the one towing her were stranded. The Galena was afterward floated off, and a subsequent survey showed that she could not be repaired within the limit of 20 per cent of the cost of a new vessel, and she is to be disposed of at auction. The accused officer made a defence which gave an impression among many officers that he would escape punishment, and yet the sentence is not considered a very severe one.

HE WANTS TO MARRY PASQUALINA. A dark-eyed young fellow, apparently of Stetlian rigin, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, and pretty well dressed, went to the City Hall yesterday, and taking into his confidence one of the professional persons who obtain the services of Aldermen and witnesses and get things ready for solemnizing civil marriages, told him that he wanted arrangements made for the wedding of Pasqualina Robertiello, who was acquitted on Wednesday of the murder of her former lover, Nicolo Pierro. The Sicilian refused to give his name, but intimated that he himself would be the bridegroom on the occasion. He named to-morrow as the day for the ceremony, but when told that Saturday was Memorial Day, and that it would be difficult at that time to get an Alderman for the purpose, he said that Mon

day would do just as well, and asked that the usual preparations should be made. Doubts were freely expressed as to the genuinener of the man's intentions, and a good many believe that some of the City Hall "schatchen's" friends had " put

larly tried and convicted the presumption is that he is guilty, and unless this case is argued to-morrow morning the stay will be revoked, and if the man is kept in the City Prison, instead of being taken to Sing Sing, it much be recorded to record the recorded to the present by the present the record that the record the record the record that the rec

THE GOOD WORK GOING ON.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF INSTRUCTION IN FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Some of the benefits resulting from the lectures given by the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured are shown by the following letter sent by the president of the Police Department to General Fitz-John Porter, the president of the society :

the Pollee Department to General Fitz-John Forces, the president of the society:

Dear General: The Commissioners and principal officers of the Department are well aware that it is important that polleemen should know what nid should promptly be given to persons who have been injured, and we are very grateful to your society and its officers for the instruction given to patrolmen. Unfortunately, no official record has been kept in the Department of the Instruction fiven to patrolmen. Unfortunately, no official record has been availed of. A few instances have come to my knowledge.

Patrolman Patrick it. Purcell, of the Twenty second Precinct, on two occasions tied up the limbs of persons run over by freight trains in Eleventh-ave, so as to stop run over by frei left thigh of John Farrell who had been severely stabbed, March 30, 1891. Patroiman Henry Michaels, of the Seventh Precinct, applied a compress made up by his handkerchief and pocket knife, to the leg of William McKenna, who had been stabbed in the ealf September 1, 1859. Patrolman David J. Mailon, of the Fourteenth Precinct, tied up a cut across the wrist of Lizzie Miller, who had injured herself by falling on a plate October 26, 1889. Patrolman Timothy J. Garland, Twenty-fifth Precinct, stopped the flow of blood from the wrist of Mary Giles, who, while insane, had severed her left hand March 25, 1890. Patrolman Edgar V. Campbell, of the same precinct, having rescued Sophia Strigbig, who had fallen into the East River, near Seventy-second-st., finding her in an insensible condition, rolled her with her face downward in such a manner as to remove the water from her lungs, then moved her arms in sech a way as to assist the breathing and restored her to consciousness, January 5, 1890. Patrolman Thomas J. Gunson tied a handkerchief tightly around the arm of Edward Simpson, who while at work in a factory had lacerated his hand in a planing machine, preventing loss, of blood until he was taken to the Mount Sinal Hospital, where his hand was amputated, February 24, 1891. Your friend and servant,

To General Fitz-John Porter. THE SWEDENBORGIAN SCHISM.

REASONS FOR THE SECESSION GIVEN BY OLIVER DYER.

Oliver Dyer, one of the editors of "The New-York Ledger," who has been long identified with the Swedenborgian Church, was asked yesterday for an expression of his views regarding the schism in that church which has led what is called the Independent Church of Pennsylvania to secede from the general body of the New Church. Mr. Dyer said :

"In order to understand this split in the New or Swedenborgian Church, as it is called, we must go to the bottom of the causes of religious disintegration.
The first fact to be considered and accepted is the good bld orthodox doctrine of total depravity-a doctrine which is true beyond all question. Keep this doctrine, this fact of total depravity, in mind and then you will have no difficulty in understanding the unfairness and the disregard for truth which theologians usually exhibit in their theological contention and church quarrels. Nothing stirs up total depravity like a theological contention or a church quarrel. Emerson in a general way says as bearing on this point that in such a struggle Paul would lie and Peter would commit forgery. The next point to be considered is the fact that every human being inherits the misconceptions of God's character which have come down from the earliest ages and is tainted more or less with all the superstitions which have ridden mankind like nightmares from the foundation of the world. "The seceding Church of Pennsylvania seems to be

largely composed of persons who want to make a sort of god of Swedenborg and to put his writings on an equality with the Word of God. They want an ecclesiastical system with three degrees in the ministry and a bishop on top. Along with these hereditary traits they leave others, such as a friendly sympathy for the use of wine and sundry indulgences of the flesh which I will not specify. The majority of the New Church folk have no sympathy with these things. They are opposed to the development of ecclesiasticism-that superstitions mildew which has helped to blast the spirituality of every church that has been in the world. They are also every church that has been in the world. They are also abreast with the march of the age as to total abstinence and that general mortifying of the flesh which is supposed to advance good morals in this world and to enhance heavenly bliss in the world to come. It should be understood that these secreters are in no wise to blame for their enthralment to their heredity. We are all more or less in the same predicament.

"Of course the Independent Church of Pennsylvania has a right to go its own way."

RESULT OF THE UNION CLUB ELECTION.

ON THE METROPOLITAN CLUB SITE The tellers at the annual meeting of the Union Club on Wednesday night did not finish counting the ballots east for candidates for the Governing Committee until nearly half past 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The meeting was then called to order again and the result of the election was announced. As was foreshadowed in The Tribune of yesterday, the greater part of the regular ticket was successful, the only two on it who failed to receive a majority of the votes cast being Henry W. T. Mali and Daniel M. Walbridge, who were candidates for the full term of three years, J. Hampden Robb, Chester Griswold, Franklin Bartlett, Henry de Forest Weekes, John M. Bowers and James G. K. Duer Were re-elected for the full term, James G. K Lawrence was cho serve two years, and David Bradley Lee and Henry Winthrop Gray were elected to serve one year. J. N. A. Griswold received the largest number of votes cast

for any candidate on the opposition ticket. The meeting was adjourned until June 10, when the two vacancies will be filled. The election of officrs will be held by the Governing Committee at its next monthly meeting. There is no opposition to the fo election of Clarence A. Seward as president and Frank-

lin Bartlett as secretary. The amendment proposed by C. C. Baldwin to the constitution, to strike out Section 5 of Article III, was lost on Wednesday night. This section provides that the names of candidates for the Governing Committee shall be posted ten days before the election. Had the amendment been carried, the meeting on June 10 would be unnecessary, as the two vacancies could

have been filled yesterday morning.
O. D. Munn, Peter Marie, William H. Scott and Henry A. Hurlbut had proposed three amendments to the constitution. The first one, which provided that 150 members should constitute a quorum at any meeting of the club, was carried. The other two, which were intended to delay the adoption of a resolution to move the club-house, were lost. One provided that two-thirds vote should be required to adopt a resolution to change the site of the club; the second that members could vote for or ngainst such a resolution by mailing to the secretary an affirmative or negative

ballot if they were absent from the meeting. The supporters of the new Metropolitan Club work a smile yesterday when discussing the Union Club's resolution to move, and said: "We've stirred them up, baven't we?" The new organization is hurrying up the building of its clab-house as much as possible and will probably take possession of it some time be fore the Union Club will be ready to leave its present quarters. Ground was broken on the plot of the Metropolitan Club, at the northeast corner of Sixtlethat, and Fifth ave., about two weeks ago before even the ground plan of the proposed building was in any shape. The Governing Committee of the club at its meeting on Wednesday accepted the ground plan drawn by McKim, Mend & White, who are the architects of the club-house, and work will be begun on the foundations as soon as the necessary excava-tions are finished. The architects have not yet spent any thought on the plan for the front elevation, and in fact do not expect to have the entire plans finished

before next October.

In the meantime the membership of the club is growing constantly. It is now 650, twenty-one persons having been elected on Wednesday. Seventeen nanes are now upon the waiting list, and will be meeting. After that no more members will be elected until the fall. The initiation fee of \$300 is payable in quarterly instalments of \$100 each, but nearly all the members have paid the whole sum at more. passed on by the Govering Committee at its June

A DENIAL FROM N. J. SCHLOSS & CO.

In a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., of May 26, 1891, announcing the failure of John Ryan's Sons, it was stated that Stephen A. Ryan had begun sait against the firm of N. J. Schloss & Co., the clothing manufacturers of this city, for \$100,000 damages, and that Mr. Ryan had also had a personal encounter with one of the members of that firm. These statements are pronounced untrue by N. J. Schloss & Co. They have never been sned by Mr. Ryan, nor has any member of the firm ever had any encounter with him. Schloss & Co. some mooths ago began an attachment suit against John Ryan's Sons, of Atlanta, and were thereafter paid the full amount of their claim.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

A DENIAL FROM THE REV. DR. HALL. NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING THE PASTORATE

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: With regard to your column of "Rumors" in this morning's paper, let me give to your readers the following concise statement:

I did not expect to be elected a member of the General Assembly by my Presbytery. I assumed that, as last year, only those who favored revision would be sent. Accordingly, I had engagements made, including the Scotch-Irish Congress in Louisville and the communion in the Fifth Avenue Church next Lord's day, naking it impossible for me, without longer absence from my people than I thought right, to be at the Assembly. This is the main reason for my absence. I was approached with the intimation of the honor of the Moderatorship, but I believe such honors belong the Moderatorship. more justly to ministers who have served the Church | at the Navy Yard at 10 a. m. all their lives than to me. This conviction had some weight in the matter.

As to my silence in the Presbytery on the case of

Dr. Briggs, I had to leave an hour after it opened, to keep the above-named appointment in Louisville. The Presbytery heard a report, which I was bound to make, on Church extension, in that hour, and then I was allowed to go. No "policy" kept me silent. I have said, on all proper occasions, what I believe regarding Professor Briggs's position.

As to my resigning the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Church to become acting chancellor of the university I never heard or thought of it till I saw it in your column of "Rumors." Years ago when the university had some difficulties I was asked to be chancellor, of course without any salary. The session of the congregation with a considerateness always shown to me, in an informal conversation, warned me against added labor, and when I stated the facts of the case, accepted the situation. An experienced vice-chancellor, also a professor in the university, was procured and he has done the duties of chancellor effectively. I have repeatedly intimated to the president of the council that, having no object in view other than the good of the university, I was ready at any time to resign, and I have intimated in the proper quarter my intention to give up a place of honor, the obligations of which have been borne by an officer now known and trusted by the responsible parties. I hope to do duty on the council, as heretofore, and, in every way open to me, to serve a good institution in which I feel a deep interest.

On the other matters referred to in the "Rumors" it is not needful for me to make any comment, beyond the statement of my own conviction that notwithstanding individual mistakes and their infelicitous consequences truth and right will prevail, and of my hope that "bit-terness, and wrath, and clamor, and evil speaking," will be put away in all the ecclesiastical divisions now before the public. Yours faithfully.

J. HALL. the situation. An experienced vice-chancellor, also a

A GLIMPSE OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS. A CORRESPONDENT WHO ANTICIPATES A POLI TICAL CRISIS IF SIR JOHN MAC-DONALD DIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A political crisis of the first magnitude is near in Canada. Sir John Macdonald, seventy-seven years of age, is suffering from heart failure. From my personal knowledge of his physical make-up, and from rel able information just received, it is doubtful if he survives very long. His death will leave Canadian polities in a chaotic state. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, has the largest personal following of any member of his Cabinet, but he has been charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. The evidence against him is chiefly in writing, and of an unmistakable character. His condemnation can hafully be prevented Sir Charles Tupper has some strength in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick when he has the Dominion Treas ary to draw upon, but is distrusted in Quebec and Ontario. As a politician he is utterly devoid of prin ciple, and can never unite and lead the Tory party success. The Honorable Mr. Chaplean, the leader of one wing of the French Tory party, now Secretary of State, I am reliably informed is playing for a fall of the present Ministry and for a soft place of refuge for himself. There is no one qualified for the leader of the party after Sir John goes

The day the address was moved in Parlian John placed his resignation in the hands of his party friends and asked them to relieve him. He clearly saw political dissolution near at hand. He knew that his strongest follower, Sir Hector, could not survive investigation, and that the exposure which must result from it, wided to his other burdens, would crush him, and therefore he appealed to be relieved. Bven if Si John's life is spared, it is doubtful if his Government can survive the present session. His political downfall means the organization in Canada of a party advocating independence at an early day. It will find supporters in both of the present political parties. It will soon include a majority of the electors, unless we grant Canada reciprocity upon a basis of a renewal of the Treaty of 1854. A treaty of commercial union, Canada adopting our tariff and internal revenue taxation, with the right to abrogate it any time after ten years, would not be as objectionable as a renewal of the Treaty of 1854, but our true policy is to let Canada entirely alone. Mr. Biaine's policy of reciprocity with American States south of us is perfectly sound from a protectionist's point of view. We admit free from them what we do not produce ourselves, and pay them with products of which we have a surplus. Canada has nothing to give us which we cannot produce abundantly ourselves. Reciprocity with Canada, while she insists on flying the English flag, should not be been pay the other creditors. A half dozen other John's life is spared, it is doubtful if his Govern abundantly ourselves. Reciprocity with Canada, while she insists on flying the English flag, should not be for one moment soriously considered. When she becomes an independent American Power it will be time enough to treat with her. Then we may wisely deal with her with great liberality.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

Brooklyn, May 20, 1891.

REFORM IN VENEZUELA.

THE DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE-DR. J. MUNOZ TEBAR'S NOTABLE SPEECH.

The Venezuelan papers at hand are filled with reports of the Reform discussion in the Senate at Caracas Although that discussion relates especially to the home affairs of the Republic, it may affect the latter's standing in regard to foreign questions, the most important of which are now the frontier difficulty with England and the conclusion of a reciprocity convention with the United States. The projects of reform include some changes in the legislation of Venezuela, and through the abrogation of Article 118 of the Constitution, these changes may effect the tenure and exten of the President's power. The discussion opened on April 20, with a speech by Dr. Jesus Munoz Tebar, who has been a Minister

in several Cabinets, mainly for the Department of Public Works, since he is a civil engineer of great reputation in his country, where he has executed many engineering works of National importance. In his speech, Dr. Tebar advocated the adoption of liberal reforms, principally modelled upon the administrative regulations of the United States. That attitude was have been expected from a trained statesman who had spent the last year in this country studying it institutions, and had published here a remarkable work, "El Personalismo y el Legalismo," in which h opposes the tendency of Spanish-American Nations to ruled by the personal views of their leaders rather than by the law. He is a partisan of the Anglo Saxon, or rather the American, system of govern-ment, as contrasted with the system bequeathed by spanish traditions to the republics of South America. He developed these ideas in his speech, with a diplomatic ability and reserve which the Venezuelan paper were not compelled to imitate. Some of them deed, gave a rough summary of Dr. Tebar's speech by "The Nation must not be conducted like a decrepit person, and with imbecile docility, by the will of an executive power, which interferes in every-thing and looks to its personal interests. It is of no use to proclaim that the 'Guzmancism' resided in Guzman Blanco and in nothing else, when men in power may be infected with its ideas. . . . This fear of the "Guzmancism," that is, of a dictatorial government, constantly and justly haunts the minds of the noble people of Venezuela, though they shook off four years ago the yoke of Guzman Blanhim into exile and overthrew the thirty odd statue which he had caused to be erected all over the country Dr. Tehar's speech was followed by those of Senores

Arvelo, Gimenes Gomez and others. But after two days of general debate a plan of reform was presented by some Senators and adopted. The only vote against it was that of Dr. Tebar, "who must have found in the project," says a Venezuelan paper, "something in contradiction to the revolutionary idea"; and he is urged by the press to publish the motives of his vote in order to enlighten the Nation upon a real

REPORTS TO SUIT EACH PARTY. Chicago, May 28 .- A dispatch from Topeka, Kan.,

"The reports of the three wings of the Legislalive committee appointed at the last session to in vestigate the Coffeeville dynamite explosion have bee made to the Governor. There is a Republican report. a People's party report and a Democratic report. Then there is a general statement, signed by all tho members of the committee. The explosion occurred in the campaign of 1888, and resulted in serious in-jury to the wife and daughter of an express agent. one Upham. It was charged upon the Republican party by members of the Union Labor party, and by the Republican party it was charged upon the Union Labor party and the National Order of Videttes, secret political organization, which then existed mostly within the Union Labor party. The report of the Alliance, or People's party, members finds that members of the Republican State Central Committee had

guilty knowledge of the dynamite plot. The other reports do not sustain this one. Senator Carroll, the Democratic member, says no one has been proved guilty."

PLANS FOR DECORATION DAY.

ORDERS FOR THE NAVAL PART OF THE PARADE

-THE EVENING PROGRAMME. Cap ain Henry Erben, commandant of the Navy Yard vesterday issued an order of about a thousand words relative to the detail for the Naval Brigade to parade in this city to-morrow. The division will be in com mand of Commander George W. Sumner, with the fol lowing staff: Lieutenant-Commander E. S. Houston, adjutant-general : Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, commis sary; Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Pe assistant commissary; Surgeon H. J. Babin, brigad surgeon: Licutenant G. A. Calhoun and William P. White and Ensign H. A. Field, aids; and Assistant Surgeons Richard Ashbridge and R. P. Crandall. The uniform will be service dress, and the brigade will form

The first battalion will be composed of seven com panies of marines, under command of Major R. W. Huntington, and led by the Vermont's band. The second buttalion will be six companies of sailors armed as infantry, under command of Lieutenant Charles E. Calahan, led by the band of the flagship Philadelphia. The third battallon will be the "blue jackets," as artillery, under command of Lieutenaut W. E. Sewell, and equipped with cutiasses, belts and canteens. Next will follow the pioneers, equipped with field tools for service, revolvers, belts and can-

The following is the official programme of the Deco ration Day exercises at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening for the benefit of the relief fund of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Overture, U. S. Army Band, under direction of the bandmaster, Otto Prasser.

b. "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" .. Knight T. Herbert Dear.

5. Recitation, "The Dandy Fifth," Louis A. Aldrich.

6. Violin solo, "Serenade and Witches" Dance?"

Victor Kuzdo. 7. Solo, soprano, Ballata, "Il Guarany" ... A. Gomes

Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck. 8. Oration, General George A. Sheridan.
9. Solo, soprano, "Sounds So Joyful", La Sonambula

9. Solo, soprano, "Sounds So Joylu" - Lis Sounds May E. Dudley.

10. Recitation, "The Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge,"

Miss Helen Russell.

11. Song (with harp accompaniment) "What Would
You Love," Miss Inez Carusi. Glover

12. Re itation, "Sherman's March". Original Fred Emerson Brooks.

13. Quartet, Primrose & West Quartet.

14. Finale, "Star Spangled Banner." Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck The audience is requested to rise and join in the chorus.

companist, Victor Harris.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

FIRMS FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED - JUDG-MENTS ENTERED.

William Bruns, dealer in pictures at No. 481 Broadway, has become financially embarrassed and his tock has been closed out under chattel mortgage. On May 18 he gave chattel mortgages to three creditors for \$8,010 and since then some small judgments have been entered against him. His liabilities are reported to be about \$15,000.

Deputy Sheriff Barry yesterday received two executions aggregating \$2,836 against the Facile Bottle Stopple Company, of No. 65 Murray-st., one for \$2,015 n favor of Henry Pennis and the other for \$821 in favor of George H. P. Flagg. Receivers in supplementary proceedings have been

appointed for Daniel Frey, Isidor Frey and Jacob L. Haas, who composed the old firm of Frey Bros. & Co., eigar manufacturers, of No. 1,404 Avenue A; for F. D. Blake, woollen commission merchant, formerly at No. 43 Leonard-st.; for Otto W. Hamburger and for Robert Execution for \$3,026 has been issued against William

B. Norman, auctioneer, of No. 240 Fifth-ave., in favor of the Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company for

Two judgments for \$13,440 were entered yesterday against Harry L. Fesler, importer of laces at No. 464 Broome-st., in favor of Elisha J. Denison.

LITIGATION FOLLOWS A FAILURE. New-Haven, Conn., May 28.-What promises to be a string of hiwsuits evolved from the collapse of the banking house of Bunnell & Scranton was begun tohelp pay the other creditors. A half dozen other lawyers representing creditors have demanded of Mr. scranton information as to other stock purchased by to the trustee. The lawyers are looking up the law with a view of summoning Mr. Scranton into court with the books and compelling him to disclose. Other lawyers have directing their attention to the New-York correspondents of the house, where most of the stock is, and will sue through the United States Courts to obtain it.

ANOTHER SHOE FIRM GOES UNDER.

Boston, May 28.-W. & J. M. Bent, boot and shoe nanufacturers of Cochituate, Mass., are financially embarrassed and will probably settle through insolvency Their liabilities are estimated at \$150,000, of which amount about \$100,000 is owed to Potter, White & Bayley, of Boston. The Bent firm has manufactured for Potter, White & Hayley. The assets are the machinery and the factory and the real estate. The assignees of Potter, White & Bayley have assets belonging to the firm.

RECEIVERS FOR THE RUBBER COMPANIES. Trenton, N. J., May 28.-The Hamilton Rubber Com pany went into the hands of a receiver to-day. in the trust with the Star Rubber Company and others. G. D. W. Vroom, representing Joseph Whitehead, of Hamilton, and G. K. Sheridan & Co., New-York, creditors, have filed applications, declaring the Hamilton Rubber Company Insolvent. Its Habilities are \$100,000, nearly all in promissory notes, constantly going to pro-test. Ex-Mayor Frank A. McGown, president of the Trenton Rubber Company, has been appointed receiver. Oliver O. Bowman, president of the Trenton Terra Cotta Works, was this morning appointed receiver for the Star Rubber Company by Vice-Chancellor Bird.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, May 28.-The general court-martial appointed to meet at West Point, January 13, is disolved. A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point; the detail for the court is Captain William F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry; First Lieutenant Sedgewick Prutt. 3d Artillery; First Lieutenant Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cavalry; First Lieutenant Frank S. Harlow, 1st Artillery; First Lieutenant Alfred B. Jack on, 6th Cavalry ; First Lieutenant T. Bentley Mott, 1st Artillery : Second Lieutenant Robert A. Brown, 4th Cavalry, judge advocate. Leave of absence for two months with permission to apply for an extension of four months is granted Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Sanford, 9th Cavalry. Major Samuel M. Whit-side, 7th Cavalry, is detailed as a member of board of officers to meet at Fort Leaven worth, Kan., June 1, to attend the ex-aminations at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, vice Major Arthur MacArthur, r., assistant adjutant-general, hereby relieved. The following changes in the Ordnance Department are ordered: Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Marye is re-lieved from the command of the San Antonio Arsenal. Texas, and assigned to the command of the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts. Major Clarence E. Dutton, now on leave of absence, is assigned to the command of the San Antonio Arsenal. Captain Charles Shaler is relieved from the command of the United States proving ground, and will report for duty in the office of the chief of ordnance as principal assistant. tain Frank Heath is relieved from duty at the Water viiet Arsenal, and assigned to the command of th United States proving ground, with the station at the New-York Arsenal. The following assignment to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Colonel La Rhett L. Livingston, to the 3d Artillery; Lleutenant-Colonel Edmund C. Bainbridge, to the 3d Artillery; Major Frank B. Hamilton, to the 3d Artillery; Captain Louis V. Cazaire, to the 2d Artillery. Commodore James A. Greer is ordered as member of the Lighthouse Board, on May 29, in addition to his present duties. Passed Assistant Surgeon samuel H. Griffith is ordered to the training ship Jamestown. Rear-Admiral D. B. Harmony has been detached as chairman of the Lighthouse Board on May 29, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Assatie station. Medical Director D. Kindleberger is detached as member of the Medical and Retiring Boards, Washington, on June 15, and ordered to special duty in attendance on officers of the Navy, at Philadelphia. Licutemant Commander George A. Norris is detached from duty on the Asiatic station, and ordered to temporary duty as a member of the Board of Inspection. San Francisco. tenant-Colonel Edmund C. Bainbridge, to the 3d Artil-

THE COURTS.

THEY DO NOT BELIEVE IN MR. EDISON. ARGUING THAT HE DID NOT INVENT THE IN-CANDESCENT LAMP.

General Samuel A. Duncan began yesterday to tell Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, his arguments to prove that the United States Electric Lighting Company had not infringed the patent of the Edison Electric Light Company for an incandescent lamp. He spoke all day and expects to occupy most of to-day in finishing. His endeavor was to show that all the essential principles made use of in the lamp in suit were common knowledge before 1880. when Thomas A. Edison secured his patent. General Duncan said that Mr. Edison himself had referred to Geissler tubes as incandescent lamps, and these were nade long before 1880. He declared that Professor Crooks's radiometer, although it was not made to give light, was fashioned according to the principles of an neandescent lamp, except that the carbon filament was lacking.

The speaker further said that Mr. Edison's plan for fusing the glass on the leading-in wires to secure a vacuum had previously been employed by Professor Adams. The superiority of carbon for an incandescent lamp, and that of platinum over copper for leading in wires, were also known long ago, General Duncan

In his testimony before the master in the case, Mr. Edison had been asked if Ohm's law was not the principle governing incandescent lighting. Mr. Edison had said that he didn't know Ohm's law and never expected to know it. Any school boy, General Duncan said, knew Ohm's law. Mr. Edison had been asked said, knew ohm's law. Mr. Edison has been asset if he in his conscience believed himself to be the original inventor of the incandescent lamp, and had refused to give a direct answer. Mr. Edison, the speaker said, sat like a boy eating pie in a corner, hearing nothing of the electrical inventions of other men. Then Mr. Edison would hit upon some device or other and proclaim himself a great inventor, although other men had previously made the invention.

O'BRIEN & CLARK STRIKE A SNAG. In the suit before Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme

Court, of O'Brien & Clark, for \$800,000 alleged to be due for extra work on the new Aqueduct, a point of law was raised by the attorneys for the city yesterday which will be argued to-day. This point was that the contractors could not sue for any work except that specified in the contract and for which a price was named in the contract. If the city is successful in maintaining this point it will practically dispose of this suit, because it is brought for alleged extra work. The jury will be excused at 1 o'clock to-day while the counsel argue this point.

THEY WANT TO DISSOLVE THE COMPANY. An application was made to the Supreme Court yesterday by John H. Starin, Howard Carroll and James D. Sproker for the voluntary dissolution of the New-York and Staten Island Steamboat Company. The company was incorporated on March 19, 1878, with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 5,000 shares. Mr. Starin held 4,098 of these shares, and Messrs. Carroll and Sproker one share each. The company did business carrying passengers from Whitehall-st. to the north shore of Staten Island up to 1884, when the Aldermen refused to renew its francisise. Since that time the company has been unable to do any business. It has no property and no debts. The property was all sold years ago. The usual publication of notices to any possible creditors was ordered by Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Chambers.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Deputy Attorney-General William J. Gardner secured from Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an order requiring the officers of the New-York Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved The troubles of this company have already been told in a report made by Superintendent Pierce, of the State Insurance Department.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday handed down a decision, refusing to grant the injunction asked for by the Brush Electric Illuminating Company and other electric-light companies, re straining the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company from cutting the wires owned by subways. The light companies also wanted the court to fix an equitable rate for the use of the subways by the light companies. Judge Ingraham says that the Board of Electrical Control is the only body having power to fix the rate for the use of the subways.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.
Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Lawrence, J.—Motion
endar, Nos. 1 to 45, called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part 1—Adjourned to.

Supreme Court-Special Term-Part II-Before Truax, J. Supreme Court—Special 1erm—Fart II—Better 1. 182.

Nos. 2001, 1/25, 1/250, 1/250, 1/250, 1/250, 1/251, 1/251, 1/250, 1/250, 1/251, 1/251, 1/252, 1/252, 2/25 Carroll, J. H. Gumble, Frederike Kindel, Thomas Duna, 10 a. m. Caroline Katz, Lelia Mauri, M. D. Cronio, Mary Mead, E. S. Hubbe, Moritz Rosenbloom, Emile Guntz, Feter Kinnan, James Deniston, M. A. Sheridan, Louis Miller, Charlotte Taylor, Margaret Sinclair, 10:30 a. m. Superior Court-Special Term-Before Sedgwick, C. J.-Motions.

Motions.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I and III—Adjourned
for the term.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Dugro, J.—
Nos. 320, 830.
Common Piers—Special Term—Before Daly, C. J.—
Motions. Motions.
Common Pleas-Trial Term-Part I-Before Bookstaver,
J.-No. 796.

J.—No. 796.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts II and III—Adjourned for the term.
City Court—Special Term—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Motions. City Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II, III, and IV-Adjourned for the term.
Court of Oyer and Terminer-No day calendar.
Court of General Sessions-Part I-Befor Smyth. R., and
Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre.-Nos. 1 to 16, in-

Court of General Sessions—Part II—No day calendar.
Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Fitzgerald,
J., and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford, Nos. 1 to 7.

PORTLAND AS A STRATEGIC POINT.

Portland, Me., May 28 .- General Henry L. Abbott, General Cyrus B. Comstock, Colonel David C. Houston and Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Gillespie, of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, Tuesday in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Jared A. Smith, made a tour of the Government reservation the mainland and the islands which appeared to be best calculated to defend the city. The board will submit their report as soon as possible to the Secretary of War, and it is understood that they are favorably im-pressed with Portland as a strategic point.

BURIAL OF JUDGE TAFT. Cincinnati, May 28.-The last honors were paid to-

day to Judge Alphonso Taft. In the forenoon there was a large assemblage in the United States Court-room, over which the flags were floating at half-mast, at the meeting of the Hamilton County bar. To all the lawyers present Judge Taft was known as a personal friend. Aaron F. Perry presided. Judge George R. Sage presented the memorial. Addresses were made by W. S. Groesbeck, E. A. Ferguson, H. P. Lloyd and others. It was one of the largest meetings ever held. The funeral services were from the homestead on Mt. Auburn, now occupied by Colonel L. Markbreit. The four sons of the deceased man were present, namely Charles P. Taft, of "The Times-Star," of this city; William H. Taft, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Henry D. Taft and Horace D. Taft, ington, D. C.; Henry D. Taft and Horace D. Taft, New-York City. The honorary pall-bearers were David Sinton, John W. Herron, Aaron F. Perry, George R. Sage, P. Mallon, W. S. Groesbeck, G. B. Hollister, Warner F. Bateman, H. D. Peck, Fred W. Moore, H. P. Lloyd and Harry R. Smith, all of Cincinnat, The Rev. George A. Thayer, of the Unitarian Church, conducted the services. The burial was in the family lot at spring Grove Cemetery,

NOTICE SERVED ON A FOREIGN COMPANY. Boston, May 28.-Insurance Commissioner Merrill has notified to the Employers' Liability Insurance Company of London, England, that in guaranteeing elovators, etc., it is doing a business contrary to law. The company has applied to the court for an injune tion to restrain the Commissioner from interfering with its business. Hearing was set for June 16.

THEY DO NOT WANT THE STATUE. It is said that the movement on the part of the Women's

Memorial Association to have a statue of Mrs. Mary M. Hamilton Schuyler exhibited at the World's Fair is not Hamilton Schuyler exhibited at the World's Fair is not sanctioned by Mrs. Schuyler's family. They have not been consulted in the matter, and most of them are said to be opposed to the project. Members of the Women's Memorial Association have said that the association did not consider the opinions of a family when they undertook a work of this kind. The association is composed principally of members of the Ladies' Art Association. The opposition of Mrs. Schuyler's family to the movement for a statue is said to be based on their belief that their relative was not properly speaking, a public personage. Mrs. was not, properly speaking, a public personage. Mrs. Schuyler was a daughter of James A. Hamilton, and was the second wife of George Lee Schuyler. She founded with others, in 1852, in this city, the School of Design for Women, which has since been sheltered and adopted by the Cooper Institute. She also organized the Ladies Mount Vernon Association, which raised \$200,000, put chased and presented the home of Washington to the No